

tion of the Lungs, Pneumonia \* \* \* Pains in the Joints, Bones or Muscles, acute Rheumatism and Consumption."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of extracts of plant drugs including ipecac and squill, small amounts of morphine and acetic acid, sugar, and water.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the above-quoted statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effect of the said article were false and fraudulent, in that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On February 27, 1923, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

HOWARD M. GORE, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**11892. Misbranding and alleged adulteration of tea. U. S. v. 58 Cans and 84 Cans of Tea. Consent decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 15776. I. S. Nos. 3370-t, 3371-t. S. No. C-3451.)

On March 25, 1922, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Mississippi, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying the seizure and condemnation of 58 cans and 84 cans of tea at Vicksburg, Miss., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Bohea Importing Co., from Baltimore, Md., on or about October 15, 1921, and transported from the State of Maryland into the State of Mississippi, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. A portion of the article was labeled in part: "King George \* \* \* Flowery Orange Pekoe Ceylon-India Tea Bohea Importing Co. Baltimore, U. S. A. \* \* \*  $\frac{1}{4}$  Pound Net Weight When Packed." The remainder of the article was labeled in part: "Elk's Delight \* \* \* Extra Choice Blended Tea Bohea Importing Co. Sole Selling Agents \* \* \* Quarter Pound Full Weight."

Adulteration was alleged in the libel with respect to the King George tea for the reason that a grade or grades of tea other than Flowery Orange Pekoe tea had been mixed and packed with and substituted wholly or in part for the said article.

Misbranding was alleged in substance for the reason that the statements appearing on the labels of the respective brands of the article, "Flowery Orange Pekoe \* \* \*  $\frac{1}{4}$  Pound Net Weight When Packed" and "Quarter Pound Full Weight," were false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package.

On November 8, 1922, the owner of the property having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of the court was entered finding the product to be misbranded and ordering its condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.

HOWARD M. GORE, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**11893. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. 160 Cases, et al., of Canned Salmon. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. Nos. 16709, 16710, 16711, 16712. S. Nos. C-3749, C-3751, C-3752.)

On August 11, 1922, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Mississippi, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels praying the seizure and condemnation of 724 cases of salmon, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Meridian, Miss., alleging that the article had been shipped by P. E. Harris & Co., Seattle, Wash., in part on or about January 4 and in part on or about February 8, 1922, and transported from the State of Washington into the State of Mississippi, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. A portion of the article was labeled in part: (Can) "Pal Brand Superior Firm Flake Chum Alaska Salmon \* \* \* Packed \* \* \* By Central Alaska Fisheries \* \* \* Drier Bay, Prince William Sound, Alaska." The remainder of the said article was labeled in part: (Can) "Amelia Brand Chum Salmon."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libels for the reason that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance.

On March 15, 1923, no claimant having appeared for the property and an order having been theretofore entered providing for the confiscation and forfeiture of the product, judgment of the court was entered ordering that the said product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

HOWARD M. GORE, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**11894. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. 550 Cases of Salmon. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 17354. I. S. No. 6026-v. S. No. C-3929.)

On March 17, 1923, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Mississippi, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying the seizure and condemnation of 550 cases of salmon, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Hattiesburg, Miss., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Seaboard Co., from Seattle, Wash., on or about November 16, 1921, and transported from the State of Washington into the State of Mississippi, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: (Can) "Kay-Square Brand \* \* \* Select Pink Salmon \* \* \* Kenai Packing Co. Seattle, Wash."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance.

On May 8, 1923, no claimant having appeared for the property, a decree of the court was entered adjudging the product to be subject to condemnation and forfeiture, and it was ordered by the court that it be destroyed by the United States marshal.

HOWARD M. GORE, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**11895. Misbranding of tankage. U. S. v. Jacob E. Decker & Sons, a Corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$100 and costs.** (F. & D. No. 17410. I. S. No. 5408-v.)

On May 18, 1923, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Iowa, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Jacob E. Decker & Sons, a corporation, Mason City, Iowa, alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about August 18, 1922, from the State of Iowa into the State of Minnesota, of a quantity of tankage which was misbranded. The article was labeled in part: (Sack) "100 Lbs. Net Decker's Protodigester Sterilized Digester Tankage Guaranteed Analysis Protein 60% \* \* \* Jacob E. Decker & Sons Mason City, Iowa."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it contained 52.22 per cent of protein.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that the statement, to wit, "Guaranteed Analysis Protein 60%," borne on the sacks containing the article, regarding the said article and the ingredients and substances therein, was false and misleading, in that it represented that the said article contained not less than 60 per cent of protein, and for the further reason that the article was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it contained not less than 60 per cent of protein, whereas, in truth and in fact, it contained approximately 52.22 per cent of protein.

On June 26, 1923, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$100 and costs.

HOWARD M. GORE, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**11896. Adulteration and misbranding of evaporated apples. U. S. v. 665 Cases, et al., of Evaporated Apples. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond.** (F. & D. No. 17546. I. S. Nos. 5548-v, 5549-v, 5550-v. S. No. C-3986.)

On May 29, 1923, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying the seizure and condemnation of 665 cases, 40 cases, and 180 cases of evaporated apples at Minneapolis, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped by E. B. Holton, Webster, N. Y., April 6, 1923, and transported from the State of New York into the State of Minnesota, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled variously, in part: (Cases) "25 Lbs. Evaporated Apples 2630 Choice Daisy Brand Ring Packed